

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate to strong west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 40.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 84.

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NEW DEADLOCK HITS PARLEY AS COAL BOWDLES

Miners and Operators Say
They Will Go No Further
in Compromise.

U. S. LIKELY TO STEP IN

Secretary Wilson Suggests
31.61 Per Cent Increase,
Agreeable to Diggers.

EMPLOYERS DENOUNCE IT

Lewis Charges "Sinister Influences"
Are Busy Trying to
Cheat the Workers.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Negotiations to end the coal strike are at a standstill to-night.

The entire problem of settlement of the controversy between the coal miners and the operators is to be passed up to the Government again.

Government action is becoming imperative to save the nation from suffering and catastrophe, unless some speedy conclusion is reached or the miners determine to return to work.

Coal production during the last week is estimated by Government experts as less than 50 per cent of normal. Loss in production since the strike began is put at more than 25,000,000 tons.

Reserve stocks are falling low, and the Fuel Administration and Railroad Administration are being besieged by manufacturing plants and other consumers whose reserves have disappeared.

Secretary of Labor Wilson gave out a statement to-day supporting his suggestions and purporting to show that a wage increase of 31.61 cents a ton in mining rates, of \$1.58 a day in day wages and of 31.61 per cent in dead weight were justified.

John Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared in a public statement that the miner influences were at work in the United States, the meeting place, to bring a settlement and to keep the operators from coming to any reasonable agreement. The miners declared they would go no further.

Operators Refuse Surrender.

The operators stated that they also would go no further and would not yield an inch. To do so, they said, would be a surrender to organized labor greater than that of the Adamson law and that they would not surrender unless instructed to do so by the Government.

The operators appointed a committee and sought Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, but he could not be reached to-day. Attorney-General Palmer was asked to keep the operators from coming to any reasonable agreement. The Government, however, stands consistently in the attitude of not authorizing or being party to an increase to be fastened entirely on the American public.

The operators attacked the position of Secretary Wilson as unfair and favored the miners.

Attorney-General Palmer, Director-General Hines and Dr. Garfield will meet Monday morning to go over the situation and probably will have a joint conference with the miners and operators. They will try to meet the situation.

There was no meeting of the scale committee of the operators and the miners to-day. The meeting set for 10 o'clock this morning was at the request of the operators to give them an opportunity to confer with Dr. Garfield. They appointed a committee, headed by Thomas T. Brewster, and a fair compromise. The committee failed to reach an agreement until late in the day and the conference was held over.

They were willing to meet the situation. There was no meeting of the scale committee of the operators and the miners to-day. The meeting set for 10 o'clock this morning was at the request of the operators to give them an opportunity to confer with Dr. Garfield. They appointed a committee, headed by Thomas T. Brewster, and a fair compromise. The committee failed to reach an agreement until late in the day and the conference was held over.

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Continued on Seventh Page.

Scores of Principal Football Games.

At Cambridge.....	Harvard.....	10	Yale.....	3
At South Field.....	N. Y. U.....	27	Columbia.....	12
At Harrison Field.....	Rutgers.....	28	Northwestern.....	0
At Schenectady.....	Rensselaer.....	0	Union.....	0
At Hoboken.....	Stevens.....	62	Worcester Poly.....	0
At Providence.....	Brown.....	6	New Hampshire.....	0
At Pittsburgh.....	Pittsburgh.....	17	Carnegie Tech.....	7
At Easton.....	Mass. Aggies.....	14	Tufts.....	0
At Amherst.....	Indiana.....	12	Syracuse.....	6
At Bloomington.....	Illinois.....	9	Ohio.....	7
At Columbus.....	Minnesota.....	34	Michigan.....	7
At Ann Arbor.....	Wisconsin.....	10	Chicago.....	3
At Philadelphia.....	Penn. Freshmen.....	7	Cornell Freshmen.....	2
At Washington.....	Georgetown.....	27	Washington & Lee.....	6
At Lafayette.....	Notre Dame.....	33	Purdue.....	13

Complete details of all games will be found in Second Section.

PLOT ON ITALY SEEN IN FIUME

Minority of D'Annunzio's
Forces Attempting Sedition,
Says Rome Report.

TITTONI WANTS TO QUIT

Socialists to Demand Army and
Navy Ministers Be Replaced
by Civilians.

ROME, Nov. 22.—"A minority in D'Annunzio's forces, counting on the support of friends in the interior of Italy, persist in the idea of attempting seditious action against Italy itself," says a semi-official statement issued to-day.

The statement adds that during the first fortnight of November two of D'Annunzio's officers assured Rear Admiral Millo, commander of the Italian forces of occupation in Dalmatia, that no move against Dalmatia was contemplated. However, no one was allowed to enter or leave Fiume after November 12, when plans for the Zara expedition were completed, the statement points out.

A semi-official Stefani communication detailing D'Annunzio's raid on Zara, says there are indications that expeditions have been planned for other Dalmatian localities and that the government is doing its utmost to prevent them. It points out the danger to the country from acts by "hot heads seeking to turn Fiume events to account."

Vittorio Scialoja, minister without portfolio, and Italy's representative on the Supreme Council of the peace conference, who is said to have asked the premier for permission to resign, according to the Epoca.

Socialists elected at the recent elections have decided, according to a despatch from Milan, to demand, besides the immediate demobilization of the army, the replacement of the present Ministers of War and Navy, Lieut.-Gen. Alberto and Rear Admiral Secchi, by civilians. In addition they are prepared to ask, it is said, an investigation as to the reasons which caused Italy's entrance into the war and why she refused several offers of peace.

Capt. Joseph M. R. Naveli, Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, has left Rome for Venice, from which city he will make a report on the situation. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of American forces in Dalmatia, is still on board the cruiser Pittsburg.

D'ANNUNZIO TACTICS BRING GRAVE CRISIS

Will Annex Dalmatia, Attack
Montenegro, London Hears.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The situation on the Adriatic as a result of Gabriele D'Annunzio's campaign has reached a grave crisis. Private advice leaves no doubt that he is determined to annex Dalmatia and attack Montenegro.

D'Annunzio, it appears, has been stirred to further efforts by the fact that the Italian elections were unfavorable to his cause. Many adventures are flocking to his standard, the reports state, and a certain element there seems to be a desire to make D'Annunzio President of Italy.

Some well informed quarters believe D'Annunzio merely desires to annex Dalmatia for Italy and has no republican ambition. Whatever his attitude may be on this question, however, there appears to be no doubt that he has not abandoned his plans of aggression in the Adriatic.

The Jugo-Slavs are stated to have concentrated troops and to be prepared to resist aggression.

It is said in the advices that further aggression by D'Annunzio will certainly precipitate hostilities with the Jugo-Slavs, who, however, it is declared, will direct their attack against D'Annunzio's activities, the Italian Government. A late report from Rome says the military party which is favoring the annexation of Dalmatia has brought such strong pressure to bear upon the Government that the situation is delicate.

JUGO-SLAVS RESENT DELAY BY ENTENTE

Revival of London Pact As
sailed by Press.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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BELGRADE, Nov. 22.—Since the Jugo-Slav kingdom left to the peace conference the task of solving the Adriatic problem, and restoring Gabriele D'Annunzio's activities, the press of Jugo-Slavia has shown on the whole a remarkable degree of moderation in treatment of the port's adventure, contrasting with the fulminations against Italy indulged in when the terms of the pact of London were first disclosed.

But the failure of the Entente to oust D'Annunzio from Fiume now has aggravated by his latest coup in Dalmatia, is reviving the fires of Jugo-Slav resentment as will be seen from the following extracts from Pravda.

As it is its remarks they express but mildly the public feeling, which is one of suppressed but intense exasperation.

"It appears," says Pravda, "from

GERMANS MAY REFUSE TO SIGN

Enemy's Course Kept Secret,
but May Take Advantage of
Treaty Defeat in Senate.

ALLIES SEEM ALL AT SEA

Talk of New Peace Conference
—Need of America's Aid
Is Keenly Felt.

By LAWRENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, Nov. 22.—As a result of the defeat of the peace treaty in the Senate at Washington confusion reigns in every delegation here. Only the Germans appear to have a course of action mapped out, and they are keeping their plans to themselves.

Conversations of some kind among the European powers would seem to be an immediate necessity, yet so far as can be learned no move to bring them about has been made. One explanation for this is that the action of the Senate was taken at a time when new governments are coming into power both in France and in Italy whose policy is yet to be determined.

Hence the representatives of these nations hesitate to make any move, although the situation is recognized as perilous in the extreme if it lasts long. Suggestions for a new European peace conference are coming from Italian headquarters, the only quarter where the defeat of the treaty seems to have caused more pleasure than dismay. This is because the Italians take it as a repudiation of President Wilson's Adriatic policy and now count upon getting France and Great Britain to give them Fiume. Their British and French friends do not appear to have found themselves yet and whether anything will come of the Italians' suggestion remains to be seen.

Alternatives Are Considered.

As the situation stands at present these moves appear to have been decided upon:

First—An interallied commission headed by a French general has been formed to meet the Germans Tuesday in the first real session to discuss the protocol. Friday's conversations having been merely between Von Lersner and Secretary of the United States, which was to have been a member of this commission since it joined in the German note, will not be represented.

Second—This commission will insist that the German government accept without modification, this time, the putting the treaty into effect, and it is prepared to threaten the Germans again with Marshal Poth's army if they refuse to sign. On the other hand, indications are increasing that the German government is ready to accept the Allies' offer in regard to the treaty into effect, and it is prepared to threaten the Germans again with Marshal Poth's army if they refuse to sign.

Third—Upon the outcome of this situation depends now entirely the question whether France, Great Britain and Italy will be able to put the treaty into effect. This, therefore, is the most real situation they must face without the United States. It seems to be generally conceded now that the Americans are not to participate in anything having to do with the putting into effect of the treaty or its execution.

Fourth—President Wilson cannot consistently call together the first Council of the League of Nations after the Senate has rejected the treaty, confining this provision, therefore, representatives of the ratifying powers probably will meet here on the day the treaty becomes effective and call themselves the Council of the League without any formal invitation from the President such as has been drawn up and forwarded to Washington for him to sign.

European Hopes Chilled.

Despatches from Washington saying that it will be January or later before the United States will resume discussion of the treaty should another chill to European hopes, which had been clinging to the possibility that the Senate would reconsider its action immediately.

From expressions heard here there is not a shadow of a doubt that the European statesmen would have preferred to have had President Wilson accept most if not all of the Republican reservations in order to avoid the present situation. It is clear also that they have made up their minds that if the United States will with these reservations, they will be with these reservations.

But while there is willingness to accept these reservations the opinion is expressed that their effect virtually will be to constitute a new League of Nations, which cannot be accepted any longer as a substitute for such things as strategic frontiers and alliances, which the practical diplomacy of the past demanded. Thus it is argued that the American's reservations practically will become the reservations of all the members. This is the reason for the talk of another conference.

An interesting turn has been given to the discussion by the action Friday of the Swiss Parliament in voting to submit to a popular referendum the question of joining the League of Nations. The resolution, which was passed re-

Continued on Sixth Page.

NO COMPROMISE IN TREATY FIGHT SAYS MC CUMBER

Leader of Republican 'Mild'
Group Insists on Reservations.

MUST BE ACCEPTED

Hitchcock Issues Statement
Predicting a Bargain
Agreement.

DENIES DEADLOCK EXISTS

He Asserts 81 Senators Favor
Ratification in Some
Form or Other.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Two statements stood out clearly to-day in the developments in the peace treaty fight, following the announcement yesterday by Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, that the issue would be taken before the voters of the country for a decision. Of the two outstanding statements, one by Senator McCumber (N. D.), leader of the mild group of Republicans, attracted the more attention. In this statement Mr. McCumber said:

Those reservations must be accepted without substantial change, although he (Senator Lodge) would be willing, probably, to modify the preamble somewhat.

If any substantial change is made, it will make the reservations more drastic.

I think there is not much possibility of a compromise. The Administration has not shown any inclination to compromise on the only basis upon which an agreement is possible, and the only way any agreement can be reached on reservations is for the Administration to accept the Lodge program.

The Lodge reservations are not as drastic as they are made to appear, and the Administration knows it. Take the reservation on Article X, for instance. The reservation simply says that the United States shall not be under any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of other members of the league, and that the military and naval forces of the United States shall not be used for that purpose without the consent of Congress.

Article X, in the treaty is based upon the good faith of nations. Under it each nation pledges itself to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of the other members of the league. If any nation that entered the league would break that pledge, it would also violate any obligations it might assume.

Interpretation of Statement.

Senator McCumber previously had indicated that he favored modifications of the reservations proposed by Senator Lodge, but his new statement to-day was interpreted as meaning that President Wilson and the Democrats must accept the Lodge resolution of ratification in the same form as presented or the treaty would not be approved.

In answer to the statement of Senator Lodge, Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) minority leader pro tem, issued a statement in which he predicted a compromise which would include reservations and final ratification of the treaty. Mr. Hitchcock also said that the Republicans were divided on the question of ratification, but the Republicans, pointing out that the treaty was a repeatedly signed Republican following on the essential tests, and asserted that the split was on the Democratic side of the chamber. The Republicans referred to the same roll to prove their charges.

"The significant thing," said Senator Johnson (Cal.), a Republican and irreconcilable opponent of the treaty, "is that since the Senate's rejection of the treaty there has been no evidence either of a chaotic condition in the country's business or of any resentment at the failure of the treaty."

Country's Interest Languid.

"We have been told for months about how we would break the heart of the world, and particularly how business would be demoralized, if the treaty were rejected. But there is not the least evidence of either of these things. Rather, the country has received the Senate's decision in a fashion that indicates it not only takes the most languid interest in the whole matter. It wants other business attended to, and Congress is going to attend to it from the beginning of the new session."

Then he answers those who have criticized him for "attempting to Americanize the league."

"What the Democratic party needs is to open up a number of recruiting stations. We need to get and keep people in the party, not to drive them out. Procrustes was an ancient Athenian highwayman. He had an iron bed and when he laid his victims in it they were too short, he stretched them and if they were too long he trimmed them to fit the bed."

"I doubt if we can win success, if we can avert disaster, by stretching the members or by stretching the candidates of the Democratic party upon such a Procrustean bed. I doubt the wisdom of adopting a rubber stamp as the lone emblem of Democratic fidelity or the sole insignia of Democratic statesmanship."

MORROW WINS BY 40,176.

G. O. P. Candidate for Governor of
Kentucky Sets New Record.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 22.—Edwin P. Morrow's plurality over Gov. James D. Black in the Kentucky gubernatorial election November 4, was 40,176, according to the official count completed here to-day.

The plurality, it was announced, is the largest ever recorded by any Republican candidate for any State office and overbears that for any candidate of either party in recent years, including Gov. James B. McCreary, Democrat, who was elected in 1911 by more than 31,000.

EUROPE AFTER THE WAR—Map of the new countries and the postage stamps they use. Interesting exhibit in window of United States Post Office, 11th St. and Broadway, 5th Ave. and 23rd St.—Ad.

GORE PREDICTS MORE DEFEATS FOR DEMOCRATS

Senator Warns Party That
It Must Change Ways in
National Affairs.

CITES POLL VERDICTS

Oklahoma, Massachusetts,
Kentucky, Maryland and
New York Examples.

SHOULD END AUTOCRACY

Rubber Stamp Must Cease to
Be Emblem of Fidelity in
Statesmanship.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—In a letter to the Democratic voters of Oklahoma Senator Thomas P. Gore urges his party to accept the lesson taught by the defeat in the Fifth Congress district of Oklahoma on the League of Nations issue, and pleads for "more democratic liberality and less autocratic intolerance." The letter was made public to-day.

Unless the Democrats change their way of doing Senator Gore sees a repetition of the defeats in 1918 and again this month and in the election next year.

He says the recent defeats are the only instance of a party being repudiated as "it was acclaiming the end of the triumphant war."

A part of Senator Gore's warning reads:

"The recent election in the Fifth district should arouse Democrats from any dream of fancied security and should bring us face to face with the facts as they are and with the dangers that confront us. The wise take counsel of adversity. Only the stupid repeat a tragedy. All Democrats, who place the principles and success of true democracy above personal ambition and personal animosity, should say with the ancient prophet, 'Come, let us reason together.'"

"One year ago the Fifth district went Democratic by something like 5,000 majority. On the eighth day of this month the district gave a Republican majority of 1,000. The same percentage of loss, had it been a State election, would have carried the State against us by 25,000. Democratic leaders with the best possible intentions and the worst possible generalship insisted that the League of Nations without reservations was the issue. Only a Democratic convention can announce the principles and commit the members of the party."

See Defeat in League Issue.

"President Wilson has distinctly declared that the League of Nations was not a partisan issue. Democratic and Republican Senators alike have treated the league as a non-partisan issue. If Democratic leaders can succeed in making the league a partisan issue, the dominant party issue we will not carry a doubtful district in the contest of 1920."

"The pity of it is the Fifth district is not an exception. Democratic defeat is unfortunately coming to be the rule. 'The same causes which lost us the Fifth district reduced the normal Democratic majority in Maryland from 15,000 down to 160. These causes lost us the Bourbon State of Kentucky by 30,000. They helped to increase a Republican majority in Massachusetts of only 17,000 in November last up to 125,000 this November. These causes carried New York City Republican, notwithstanding the city gave a Democratic majority only a year ago of 25,000. The Irish in Massachusetts carried the State by a vote of 10,000. The Democrats cannot lose the Irish vote and cling to doubtful States. East of the Mississippi New Jersey is the only one in the desert, and it went west rather than Democratic."

Disasters Are Not Surprising.

Commenting on the recent Democratic disasters Senator Gore says they may be a surprise to some of the party, but were expected by him. In a vein of sarcasm he remarks: "Perhaps any man who attempts the role of prophet should expect to be stoned."

Then he answers those who have criticized him for "attempting to Americanize the league."

"What the Democratic party needs is to open up a number of recruiting stations. We need to get and keep people in the party, not to drive them out. Procrustes was an ancient Athenian highwayman. He had an iron bed and when he laid his victims in it they were too short, he stretched them and if they were too long he trimmed them to fit the bed."

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POLICE UNCOVER RED PLOT TO SEIZE U. S. SHIPS AT SEA AND RUN THEM TO RUSSIA

LABOR AND VETS
BATTLE; 3 DEAD

Head of Local Federation and
Editor of Union Paper Among
Those Killed.

BLAME PUT ON AGITATORS

Ex-Army Captain Among the
Wounded in Fight at Town
of Bogalusa, La.